ON *HYPOCYSTA* AND SOME ALLIED GENERA OF *SATYRINAE* (LEP. RHOP.) FROM NEW GUINEA AND THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

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IN Seitz, *Macrolep.* ix. p. 295 ff. (1911), Fruhstorfer gave a survey of the forms of *Hypocysta*, *Argyronympha* and some other genera which was based to a great extent on specimens lent to him by the Tring Museum. When incorporating these named and returned specimens and comparing the original descriptions with the account given in Seitz, it soon became evident to me that, probably owing to insufficiency of material and lack of literature, the account suffered from errors in identification, omissions and other misleading inaccuracies, which it would be of some interest to correct. In attempting to revise Fruhstorfer's survey I am well aware of the difficulties involved, particularly in the genus *Hypocysta*, most species of which do not present any differences in structure and therefore often leave us in doubt about their true standing in classification. Since 1911 quite a number of new forms have been discovered, and future discoveries will no doubt further modify the views as to the relationship of the forms in each genus.

The genera here dealt with have three veins of the forewings swollen, and their ♂♂ lack those scent-organs which are so strongly developed on the wings of *Mycalesis* and allies. They form an Australian-Papuan group which does not extend westward beyond Aru, Misol and Weigeu, and which is closely related to some Australian genera, such as *Oreixenica* and *Argynnina*.

I. **Hypocysta** Westw. (1851).

Eyes naked, with distinct traces of hairs only under high magnification. Tibiae and tarsi without spines on the upperside. In forewing the cell-apex deeply angulate, a vein extending far into the cell from this angle, upper cell-angle acute, projecting; hindwing shorter in anterior half than in posterior, precostal evenly curved outwards, upper cross-vein short, second long, upper cell-angle larger than lower, R^2 as long as R^3, much shorter than the cell. Genitalia of ♂♂ very uniform: anal tergite lanceolate, with the tip obtuse or acuminate; below it, but lateral in position, a long spiniform process (anal sternite) which reaches about to the middle of the tergite; clasper long, broad in basal third, apical two-thirds narrow, apex curved inward and spiniform, sharp. Two sharply defined groups of species:

A. Hindwing above at least with a clay-coloured patch in outer half; subanal ocellus simple, with a single white pupil.——Five Australian species, which are all described and well figured in Waterhouse & Lyell, *Butterfl. Australia*, p. 33, figs. 79–81, 86–89, 142–147 (1914). In that work *adiante* and *antirius*, which figure as separate species in Seitz, are treated as eastern and western subspecies of one species.

B. Hindwing with white median area or almost uniformly yellowish brown; posterior ocellus with two or three white pupils.

6. **Hypocysta haemonia** Hew. (1863).

Posterior ocellus of hindwing tripartite, with three white pupils.
Aru and New Guinea.

a. **H. haemonia haemonia** Hew. (1863).

H. h. fenestrella Fruhst. in Seitz, *Macrolep.* ix. p. 297 (1911) (Sekar).

Upperside without white median area, but slightly paler than the base.

Aru (terra typica); Onin Peninsula, Dutch S.W. New Guinea; Aroa R. and Brown R. in British New Guinea.

I do not find any difference between our specimens from Aru and New Guinea.

b. **H. haemonia plusiota** Fruhst. (1911).

H. haemonia Hew., Grose-Smith, *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 364. no. 162 (1894) (Humboldt Bay).

Upperside in ♂♀ with a pale median area, which is white at least on the hindwing though somewhat impure. Length of forewing 20 mm., in *H. h. haemonia* 18 to 19 mm.

Humboldt Bay, north coast of Dutch New Guinea near the frontier of mandated German New Guinea.

7. **Hypocysta aroa** Beth.-Bak. (1908).

Forewing above in ♂♀ hairy in the cell as well as beyond it from M^2 to R^1 or to costal margin. White area of hindwing pure white, with sharply projecting angle before middle, on upperside the yellow ring of the double ocellus indistinct. On underside the costal vein and margin of forewing without yellow hairs at base; on hindwing the black space between the two metallic rings broader than a metallic line, at termen without distinct brownish yellow line; the white area at its widest point before middle broader than at abdominal margin.

New Guinea.

a. **H. aroa aspis** subsp. nov.

H. osyris Boisd., Oberth., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* xv. p. 518 (1880) (partim; Andai).
H. osyris var., Butler, *Cat. Satyridae* p. 167. sub no. 4 (1868) (Dorey).
H. aroa serapis Fruhst. (nec Grose-Smith 1894), in Seitz, *l.c.* (1911) (Dorey).

On upperside the white band of the forewing almost suppressed in ♂, vestigial, the white area of the hindwing extending to lower angle of cell or very little beyond. Below, the white band of forewing entering cell neither in ♂ nor ♀, or a very little.

North side of Dutch New Guinea: type of *aspis* in Mus. J. J. Joicey from coast near Manokvari, January–February 1914 (Pratt), paratype in Mus. Tring, another specimen (♂) from Amberbaki in Mus. Paris (Raffray & Maindron). Further material may prove this form really to belong to *H. osyris.*

b. **H. aroa aroa** Beth.-Bak. (1908).

Forewing above in ♂♀ with white band that is traversed in ♂ by partly black veins and anteriorly shaded with black, entering the cell in both sexes; on the hindwing, above, the white area extends distad beyond lower cell-angle.

British New Guinea: Aroa R., in the mountains at 4,000–5,000 ft.

8. **Hypocysta angustata** Waterh. & Lyell (1914).

H. aroa angustata Waterhouse & Lyell, *Butterfl. Austral.* p. 34. no. 29*a*. figs. 148, 149. ♂ (1914) (Claudie R.; Coen; ♂♂, ♀).

♂. Forewing, above, without hairs on disc behind cell, veins not blackish, the white band (♂) more or less shining through from beneath; white area of hindwing shaped as in *H. aroa*, extending to lower cell-angle; ocellus as in *H. aroa*. On the underside base of costal margin and vein of forewing with yellowish hairs, white band sharply defined; on the hindwing the white area extended basad close to base of cell, a little wider behind than in *H. aroa*; metallic rings as far separate as in *H. aroa*, at termen a yellowish line. Foreleg of ♂ black mixed with white (entirely black in *H. aroa*).——♀ not known to me.

New Guinea; North Australia.

a. **H. angustata pellucida** Joic. & Talb. (1922).

H. osyris Boisd. pellucida Joicey & Talb., *Bull. Hill Mus.* i. p. 328 (1922) (south side of Geelvink Bay).

Hindwing above yellowish instead of white.

At low altitudes south of Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea.

b. **H. angustata angustata** Waterh. & Lyell (1914).

The white area of the hindwing above and below and of the forewing below without yellow tint. Australian specimens not known to me. Our only example from British New Guinea bears on the forewing beneath at the termen traces of a double line, of which the inner one is metallic, the outer one yellowish.

British New Guinea: Aroa R., 2,000 ft., May 1905 (A. S. Meek), one ♂.

North Australia: Claudie R. and Coen, Cape York Peninsula.

9. **Hypocysta osyris** Boisd. (1832).

♀. *Satyrus osyris* Boisduval, *Voy. Astrol., Entom.* p. 154. no. 17 (1832) (Offak).

Satyrus ? osyris Boisd. Doubl. & Westw., *Gen. Diurn. Lep.* i. p. 392. no. 48 (1851) (Offak).

Hypocysta osyris Boisd., Butler, *Cat. Satyridae* p. 167. no. 4 (1868) (partim); Kirby, *Cat. Diurn. Lep.* p. 101. no. 4 (1871) (partim; "Aru," "New Guinea" ex errore); Fruhst., in Seitz, *Macrolep.* ix. p. 296 (1911).

All the remaining forms with a white median area I consider to belong to one species. The forms replace one another geographically as far as they are known; but there are still great gaps in our knowledge of their distribution, no forms being as yet known from the Arfak Peninsula and the large coast tracts between the mouth of the Fly R. and the Snow Mts. of Dutch New Guinea.

Upperside of forewing hairy on the disc; yellow ring of double ocellus of hindwing distinct above. White band of forewing above in ♂ more or less suppressed or diffuse. On underside the metallic rings of hindwing closer together than in *H. aroa* and *H. angustata*, at termen of hindwing a yellowish line. The brownish black terminal band of the hindwing, above, extends to or usually into the cell. In those ♂♂ in which the abdominal margin of the hindwing is not shaded with blackish brown the hindmargin of the forewing beneath

and the costal margin of the hindwing above are blackish, with a few exceptions. Three groups of forms :

A. Costal margin and vein of forewing beneath without yellow hairs at base.

a. **H. osyris osyris** Boisd. (1832).

♀. *H. osyris* Boisd., *l.c.* (Offak).
♂♀. *H. osyris waigeuensis* Joicey & Talb., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (8). xx. p. 218 (1917) (Waigeu).

Both sexes resemble *H. angustata,* but have a large yellow ring on the upperside of the hindwing. Forewing above in ♂ with a diffuse yellowish band in which the veins are not blackened ; the white area of hindwing in ♂♀ as in *H. angustata* extending to the costal margin and exteriorly strongly angulate. On underside the white band of forewing in ♂♀ reaching hindmargin ; the metallic rings of hindwing touch each other in ♂♀.

Waigeu.

The type, which my colleague, Monsieur F. Le Cerf, has had the great kindness to submit to me for inspection, is a ♀ without abdomen.

b. **H. osyris serapis** Grose-Smith (1894).

H. serapis Staud., Grose-Smith, *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 364. sub no. 161 (1894) (Dutch N. Guinea) ; id., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (6). xx. p. 516 (1897).
H. isis isias Fruhst., *l.c.* (Kapaur).
H. isis busiris Fruhst., *l.c.* (Misol).

Fruhstorfer does not say in what the specimens from Kapaur and Misol differ from one another ; he compares *busiris* (from Misol) only with forms from which it is easily distinguished and avoids a comparison with *isias* from Kapaur. I do not find any reliable differences, and therefore place both Fruhstorferian names as synonyms under the older name *serapis,* which Grose-Smith was the first to publish. This author says, under *H. osyris, l.c.* : " Dr. Staudinger has named the specimens from German New Guinea *H. isis,* and a slightly different form, rather larger and blacker, from Dutch New Guinea, he calls *H. serapis.*" The few words by which *H. serapis* is here described as a larger and blacker form characterise at the same time "*H. isis*" as a smaller and paler race. Though it would have been preferable if Grose-Smith had taken no notice of the names under which Standinger had sold these insects, the names are published with a sort of diagnosis and must therefore be accepted as dating from 1894. The diagnosis, short as it is, characterises the forms in question at least as well as do the Fruhstorferian descriptions. The specimens mentioned by Grose-Smith as being in the Tring Museum are from Ati-Ati-Onin (= *serapis*) and Constantinhafen (= *isis*).

♂. Forewing above without white band ; white area of hindwing almost as in *H. angustata,* ocellus with yellowish ring. On underside the white band of the forewing much broader than in *H. angustata,* entering far into cell, the lower cell-angle being placed in the white band, hindmargin of forewing brown-black.

♀. The white band of the forewing, above and below, extends forward at least to the lower cell-angle and penetrates deeper into the cell than even in *H. aroa* ; the anterior ocellus often indicated above.

Misol ; Kapaur and Ati-Ati on the Onin Peninsula, and in the coast districts south of Geelvink Bay.

c. **H. osyris lepida** subsp. nov.

Hypocista (*!*) *isis Fruhst.*, Rothsch., *Lepid. Brit. Ornith. Exp. Snow Mts.* p. 14. no. 56 (1915) (Oetakwa R.).

White band of forewing and white area of hindwing narrower than in the previous forms of *H. osyris*, the projecting angle of the area of the hindwing more obtuse, the ocellus of the upperside smaller, not so close to the white area.

♂. Forewing above with three diffuse white patches from lower cell-angle to (SM^1) ; median area of hindwing pure white, narrow, 5 mm. wide at the hindmargin of the cell, much narrower than the brownish black terminal area measured across the middle of the ocellus ; the yellowish ring somewhat darkened, separated from the white area by a line which is more than 1 mm. broad. On underside the white area of forewing enters the cell (the lower cell-angle within the white area), becomes narrower posteriorly and terminates far from the hindmargin, usually at the submedian fold.

♀. As in *H. o. serapis*, but the white band of the forewing posteriorly somewhat narrower ; the white area of the hindwing likewise narrower, much more obtusely angulate, the ocellus (as in ♂) smaller and more widely separated from the white area.

Setekwa R. and Oetakwa R., Dutch S.W. New Guinea, from sea-level to about 800 m., a series (Meek, Wollaston).

B. Underside of forewing with yellowish hairs at the base of the costal margin or costal vein ; the white area of the hindwing above not shaded with black at the abdominal margin.

d. **H. osyris pelagia** Fruhst. (1911).

H. osyris Boisd., Grose-Smith, *l.c.* (Humboldt Bay).

In ♂♀ the projecting angle of the white area of the hindwing vestigial.

♂. Forewing above with a diffuse white band behind cell as in *H. o. lepida* ; white area of hindwing narrower from hindmargin of cell to costal margin than in any other subspecies in which the area remains white at the abdominal margin, 2·5 to 3·5 mm. broad at hindmargin of cell, strongly widened towards abdominal margin ; ocellus (as also in ♀) as far away from the white area as in *H. o. lepida*. On underside the white band of the forewing narrowing anteriorly and reaching posteriorly only to SM^2.

♀. White area of forewing triangular, narrowing costad, barely reaching the lower cell-angle, penetrating slightly into the cell or not at all, being much narrower between M^1 and M^2 than the black-brown terminal border ; on the hindwing the white area 5 mm. broad at the hindmargin of the cell. On underside the white band of the forewing enters the cell very slightly, being 3 mm. broad at the lower cell-angle and widening posteriorly.

North coast of Dutch New Guinea east of Geelvink Bay : Humboldt Bay (W. Doherty).

e. **H. osyris isis** Grose-Smith (1894).

H. isis Staud., Grose-Smith, *l.c.* (1894) (German N. G.); id., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (6). xx. p. 576 (1897); Hagen, *Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Naturk.* L. p. 76. no. 90 (1897) (Stefansort and Simbang); Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (German N. G.).
H. isis senona Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (German N.G.).

I cannot distinguish *senona* from *isis*; Fruhstorfer avoids to mention a difference.——Very similar to *H. o. pelagia*, the white area of hindwing broader, above and below with a more distinctly projecting angle, above at hindmargin of cell 5 mm. broad in ♂, 5–6 mm. in ♀.

Astrolabe Bay and Huon Gulf.

C. Forewing beneath with yellow hairs at the base of the costal margin; the white area of hindwing more or less suffused with blackish brown from abdominal margin forward (on Aru occur specimens with the area not suffused with brown); yellowish ring of ocellus, on upperside, as in *H. o. osyris* broadly separated from the white area.——These are the forms which Fruhstorfer deals with under the specific names of *H. osyris* and *H. hathor*.

f. **H. osyris hathor** Fruhst. (1911).

♂. White band of forewing shines through from below as a yellowish grey vestigial band; white area of hindwing reaching backwards a little below the cell, the projecting angle sharply marked. On underside the band of the forewing narrowing anteriorly, continued costad a little beyond the lower cell-angle, penetrating very slightly into the cell and reaching the hindmargin of the wing.

♀. White band of forewing enters the cell slightly, extends forward to M^1 and is as broad at M^2 as the black terminal band; on the hindwing the white area reaches backwards to the submedian fold.

N.E. British New Guinea: Kumusi R., type in Mus. Tring; Hydrographer Range; and between Holnicote Bay and Owen Stanley Range (Meek, Eichhorn).

g. **H. osyris calypso** Grose-Smith (1897).

Hypocista (!) *calypso* Grose-Smith, *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (6). xx. p. 516 (1897) (Samarai and Tupulamu, Brit. N. G.).
H. osyris nephthys Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (Milne Bay; Aroa R.).
H. osyris frenus Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (Aroa R., above 2,000 m.).

♂. White area of hindwing above with a yellowish suffusion and usually somewhat smaller than in *H. o. hathor*; as a rule the blackish brown marginal band penetrates into the apex of the cell, the boundary of the whitish area is more diffuse on the distal side than in *hathor* and the projecting angle less sharp.

♀. Hardly distinguishable from *hathor* with certainty; the white area of the hindwing above not quite reaching to the submedian fold.

South-East New Guinea: Samarai, Milne Bay, Aroa R., Brown R., from sea-level up to about 2,000 m.

h. **H. osyris aruana** subsp. nov.

H. osyris Boisd., Felder, *Wien. Ent. Monats.* iv. p. 242. no. 88. tab. 3. fig. 5 ♂ (1860) (Aru; fig. mala); Ribbe, *Iris* i. p. 82 (1886) (Aru); Staud., *Exot. Tagf.* p. 231. tab. 83 ♂ (1887) (Aru).
H. osyris osyris Boisd., Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 296 (1911) (Aru).

♂. In the ♂♂ of *H. o. calypso* and *H. o. hathor* the veins of the hindwing above appear as dark lines; this is not the case in *H. o. aruana*. Forewing

on upperside with diffuse indication of a white band in which the veins appear as sharp black lines ; the white area of the hindwing extends to the costal margin and either is small, rounded, suffused with brown, and reaches to the hindmargin of cell (type), or is purer white and broader and extends to the abdominal margin (with intergradations). On underside the median area suffused with brown on both wings of the dark form, sometimes the white colour almost suppressed ; in the light-coloured form purer white, on the forewing hardly at all narrowed from M^3 forward.

♀. In the ♀ corresponding with the dark ♂ the white area of the forewing above distinct up to R^3, not entering the cell ; on the hindwing this area suffused with brown from the hindmargin of the cell to the abdominal margin, sometimes also in the cell. On underside the median area suffused with brown either on both wings or only on the forewing. In the light-coloured ♀ (of which we have one specimen only) the dark suffusion is hardly indicated, this ♀ agreeing almost exactly with the ♀♀ from N.E. New Guinea (*H. o. pelagia*), but the projecting angle of the median area of the hindwing is less sharp.

Aru Islands.

II. **Hyalodia** gen. nov.

Eyes almost as long-hairy as in *Platypthima*. In hindwing the lower cell-angle very obtuse, R^2 shorter (!) than R^3, upper discocellular longer than in *Hypocysta*, not being much shorter than second.

Differs in markings from all other species dealt with in this paper in the hindwing bearing a large subapical ocellus which has two white pupils side by side, not one behind the other. The forewing is vitreous.

1. **Hyalodia tenuisquamosa** Joic. & Talb. (1922).

♂♀. *Hypocysta tenuisquamosa* Joicey & Talb., *Bull. Hill Mus.* i. p. 329. no. 5 (1922) (Weyland Mts., 300–1,100 m.).

♂♀. Forewing vitreous, with the exception of the margins, the scales small and most of them replaced by hairs. Hindwing much shorter in costal half than behind, the termen straight and oblique from apex to M^1, obtusely rounded-angulate at M^1 ; from abdominal margin to near subcostal a large white area. On underside the posterior ocellus of hindwing smaller than the anterior one, with one white pupil, not two ; the white area penetrates in between the ocelli towards the termen.

Dutch New Guinea : Weyland Mts., south of Geelvink Bay.

III. **Erycinidia** R. & J. (1905).

Eyes with very short hairs, appearing naked under a weak lens. Head long-hairy ; end-segment of palpus porrect. Venation nearly as in *Hypocysta* : R^2 of forewing from below the angle of the cross-veins ; R^3 of hindwing somewhat shorter than the cell. Hindwing triangular, with a lobiform tail at M^2. ♂. Genitalia nearly as in *Hypocysta*, but the process of the anal tergite almost of even width to the tip, neither pointed nor dilated, simple, almost cylindrical, slightly compressed.

1. **Erycinidia gracilis** R. & J. (1905).

Upperside without white area. Only ♂♂ are known.

In the mountains of Southern and South-Eastern New Guinea : St. Joseph R. on the south side of the Owen Stanley Range, Mambare R. on the north-east side, and Rawlinson Mts., inland of the Huon Gulf.

2. **Erycinidia maudei** Joic. & Talb. (1916).

♂♀. *E. maudei* Joicey & Talb., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (8). xvii. p. 74. no. 11. tab. 7. fig. 3 ♂ (1916) (Wandammen).

On upperside a large anteriorly rounded area on forewing and almost the whole hindwing white. Below only the forewing with a white area.

Dutch New Guinea : Wandammen, south of Geelvink Bay, about 1,800 m.

IV. **Pieridopsis** R. & J. (1905).

Very similar to the preceding genus : cell of hindwing only as long as R^3, i.e. somewhat shorter than in *Erycinidia* ; tail shorter.——The discovery of *E. maudei* renders it probable that the slight difference between the two genera will be entirely wiped out by further new forms.

1. **Pieridopsis virgo** R. & J. (1905).

♂♀. A very variable species. Upperside for the greater part white, apex and distal margin of forewing, or more than half the wing, black ; a white costal spot at apical fourth. On underside, the white area of forewing connected with costa by means of two bands ; on hindwing an anteriorly forked, white, partly yellow-tinged, oblique band from costal margin towards the tail, which it does not reach, an abbreviated submarginal band also white. These markings often partly or almost totally suppressed ; cf. Joicey & Talbot, *Bull. Hill Mus.* i. p. 330. no. 7 (1922), who divide the species up into the following individual forms :

f. virgo R. & J. (1905), markings present.

f. obscurata Joic. & Talb. (1922), underside almost wholly black.

f. opaca iid. (1922), posterior half of the forked band of the hindwing below suppressed, the two branches not being connected.

f. infuscata iid. (1922), on upperside the white of the forewing not entering cell, beneath restricted to the hindmargin and separated from the two costal bands.

Dutch and British New Guinea : Weyland Mts., Snow Mts., St. Joseph R., Mambaré R.

V. **Platypthima** R. & J. (1905).

♂♀. Sexes similar. Eyes densely long-hairy. End-segment of palpus erect. Venation as in *Hypocysta* : SC^2 of forewing beyond cell, in some species from cell ; hindwing rounded, without tail, abdominal margin incurved near anal angle. ♂——genitalia different according to species, of similar build as in *Hypocysta*, but the lateral process (x. st.) of the anal segment usually short and broad, sometimes absent, rarely spiniform as in *Hypocysta*, clasper different in nearly all the species.

Only known from the mountains of New Guinea, one species extending to Goodenough Island.

We arrange the species in three groups :

A. Upperside white or yellowish white, at least on hindwing.

1. **Platypthima ornata** R. & J. (1905).

♂♀. *P. ornata* R. & J., *Nov. Zool.* xii. p. 458. no. 5 (1905) (Angabunga R.) ; Fruhst., in Seitz, *l.c.* p. 299. tab. 99 c. (1911).

♂♀. Upperside of hindwing with the exception of the termen bluish white, this colour extending on forewing to the base of M^1 and not reaching the costal margin. On underside the forewing without markings ; hindwing with a submarginal row of ocelli bounded on the outer and inner sides by a metallic line, ocelli 4 and 5 black ; at the basal side of the proximal metallic line from the abdominal margin to the middle of the wing or beyond a pale reddish brown band which becomes narrower anteriorly and is accompanied on the proximal side by a red-brown, posteriorly diffuse, band.

Only known from the south side of the Owen Stanley Range.

2. **Platypthima simplex** R. & J. (1905).

♂. Upperside almost exactly as in *P. ornata*. Beneath, the hindwing without the red-brown and yellowish white double band and the fifth ocellus black and larger than the others.

Only two ♂♂ known, collected by A. S. Meek at the same locality as the preceding species : Angabunga R., tributary of St. Joseph R.

3. **Platypthima placiva** spec. nov.

♂♀. Upper angle of cell of forewing more strongly produced than in the two previous species. Upperside dirty yellowish white, lighter in ♀ than in ♂ ; on forewing this area as large as in the preceding species, on the hindwing not reaching so far distad, posteriorly extended to the termen as a yellowish white powdering. Underside blackish brown, darker in ♂ than in ♀ ; on forewing at apex a rather indistinct terminal red-brown band, at the proximal side of which there is a trace of a band faintly paler than the ground and bounded each side by traces of a yellowish grey line ; on the hindwing six small ocelli, the row starting at costa, the fifth black and larger than the others, in some ♂♂ also the third and fourth with a black iris ; on inner and outer sides of the ocelli a bluish metallic line ; at outer side of outer line a yellowish grey line at anal angle, sometimes still distinct further forward ; then follow outward a dark line and yellowish grey one, both very thin, the termen towards costa narrowly red-brown, particularly in ♀. Anal tergite of ♂ gradually narrowing, dorsally carinate, spathulate ; lateral process (x. st.) absent. Clasper broad at base, strongly narrowed in middle, apex strongly widened and on inside concave, apical margin with large teeth.

Length of forewing : 21–23 mm.

A number of ♂♂ and one ♀ (without abdomen) from the Hydrographer Mts. North-East British New Guinea, 700–800 m., i.–iv. 1908 (Eichhorn).

4. **Platypthima leucomelas** Rothsch. (1903).

♂. *Hypocysta leucomelas* Rothschild, *Nov. Zool.* x. p. 309. no. 1 (1903) (Aroa R.); Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 297 (1911).
Platypthima leucomelas Roths., Roths. and Jord., *l.c.* xii. p. 459. no. 7 (1905).

♂. Originally described from a single ♂ collected by Weiske. Mr. Talbot informs us that there is a specimen in coll. Fruhstorfer marked "Typus." This specimen was sent by us to Fruhstorfer and came from a series received by us after 1903. It is therefore neither the type nor a paratype.

Forewing dark, unicolorous. Hindwing above and beneath with a white area which is narrower costally. On hindwing beneath a row of ocelli, of which ocellus M^1–M^2 is very large, with deep black iris and a white dot as pupil; the metallic lines which bound the row of ocelli broad. Papillae of tongue long and numerous (almost as in *Harsiēsis*). Median process of anal tergite narrow, lanceolate from middle; lateral process short, with parallel sides minutely dentate at the margin, the apical margin somewhat incurved, its upper angle produced as a tooth; clasper narrow, gradually widened towards base, with the apex spiniform, pointed.

British New Guinea, only ♂♂ known.

B. Upperside uniformly olivaceous brown and without ocelli on the hindwing. Underside with five or six ocelli on hindwing, forewing without ocelli. Upper cell-angle of forewing little further distal than lower angle.

5. **Platypthima homochroa** R. & J. (1907).

♂♀. *P. homochroa* Rothsch. & Jord., *D. Ent. Zeitschr.* p. 190. no. 1 (1907) (British New Guinea); iid., *Nov. Zool.* xv. p. 253. tab. 11. fig. 6 ♀ (1908).

Not mentioned in Seitz.——Upperside uniformly sepia brown. Underside little paler, on forewing a feeble trace of a pale submarginal band, 2 mm. broad, extending from costal margin to hindmargin and posteriorly approaching the termen; on hindwing a row of five small ocelli with black iris, 2 to 5 almost equal in size, 1 smaller, at costal margin a white dot and at anal angle a minute ocellus, at inner and outer sides of ocelli a metallic line, slightly purple. Process of anal tergite of ♂ long, thin, spiniform; lateral process (x. st.) broad, short, directed downward, divided into two spiniform prongs; clasper gradually but strongly narrowing from base to apex, which is smooth, very sharp, curved inward.

Three subspecies:

a. **P. homochroa homochroa** R. & J. (1907).

♂♀. Hindwing beneath on the basal side of the proximal metallic line rusty red in ♂, pale cinnamon in ♀; the diameter of the iris of the ocelli less than 1 mm.

North-Eastern British New Guinea: Biagi R. and Mambaré R., 1,500 m., iv. 1906 (A. S. Meek); one pair.

b. **P. homochroa satisbona** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Underside of hindwing much less bright-coloured on the basal side of the proximal metallic line; ocelli half as large again; x. st. and clasper somewhat narrower.

Island of Goodenough, between 700 and 1,200 m., iv. 1913 (A. S. Meek); one pair.

c. **P. homochroa euptychioides** Joic. & Talb. (1916).

P. euptychioides Joicey & Talb., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (8). xvii. p. 75. no. 12. tab. 8. fig. 1 ♂ (1916) (Wandammen, 6,000 ft.).

♂. Underside of forewing with a narrow, distinct, reddish brown terminal band from apex to M^1, divided by a blackish subterminal line; proximal metallic line more regular, without lighter colouring at its proximal side; ocelli almost as in *satisbona*. Anal tergite broader; x. st. longer and narrower; clasper broader, more abruptly narrowing.

Dutch New Guinea: Wandammen Mts., south of Geelvink Bay, xi.–xii. 1920, about 1,800 m. (Pratt).

6. **Platypthima dispar** Joic. & Talb. (1922).

P. dispar Joicey & Talb., *Bull. Hill Mus.* i. p. 329. no. 6 (1922) (Weyland Mts.).

♂♀. Upperside as in *P. homochroa*. Underside darker; hindwing with five ocelli, of which 1, 2 and 3 are very small, 4 is large and 5 at most half as large as 4. Anal tergite of ♂ lanceolate, apex not pointed; x. st. short, broad, denticulate at apex; clasper narrow from middle to apex, much narrower than in *P. homochroa*.

Two subspecies:

a. **P. dispar dispar** Joic. & Talb. (1922).

♂♀. A large form, length of forewing 21 mm. Outer margin of anal sternite (x. st.) of ♂ convex, inner margin concave, apex denticulate.

Dutch New Guinea: Weyland Mts., south of Geelvink Bay (Pratt).

b. **P. dispar huonis** subsp. nov.

♂♀. Length of forewing 19 mm. Underside slightly paler than in *P. d. dispar*, especially in ♀. Anal sternite (x. st.) on the outer side with a short, variable, denticulate projection or hump.

Eastern New Guinea: Rawlinson Mts., Huon Gulf (Keysser); five ♂♂, one ♀.

C. Above without white area, hindwing above with two ocelli, which are sometimes rather indistinct in those species which have a white or yellowish band on the underside. Upper cell-angle of forewing much more produced than lower angle, SC^2 usually from cell or from angle, lower cell-angle very obtuse.

7. **Platypthima klossi** Rothsch. (1915).

♂♀. *P. klossi* Rothschild, *Lepid Brit. Ornith. Exp. Snow Mts.* p. 14. no. 56*a* (1915) (Carstensz Peak).

♂♀. SM^2 of forewing from beyond cell or from angle. In ♂♀ both ocelli of upperside of hindwing very distinct. Underside without white band, forewing without distinct ocelli, a brownish black discal band on outer side sharply bounded by a dull cinnamon band and scarcely extended to submedian fold, termen likewise brownish black, the dark discal band indicated on upperside. Hindwing beneath with five ocelli; from costal margin across apex of cell a brownish black band which narrows behind, costally at the outer side of this band a pale line, which is white in ♀. Clasper with a subapical, dorsal, short tooth.

Dutch South-West New Guinea: Carstensz Peak, between 1,500 and 3,000 m., ii.–iii. 1913 (Wollaston); two ♂♂, one ♀.

8. **Platypthima decolor** R. & J. (1905).

♂. Forewing beneath with a narrow discal band suffused with yellow, and at apex some small ocelli. Hindwing, on underside, with a narrow, white median band which is forked from middle; four ocelli almost of equal size, with black iris, between first and second a vestige of another ocellus. Median process of anal tergite almost uniform in width, slightly spathulate, with the tip sharp; x. st. a long thin spiniform process; clasper narrow from middle to apex, before apex with long, dorsal, sharply pointed, triangular tooth.

British New Guinea, south side of Owen Stanley Range: Angabunga R., tributary of St. Joseph R., about 1,800 m. (Meek); one ♂.

9. **Platypthima pandora** Joic. & Talb. (1916).

♂♀. *P. pandora* Joicey & Talb., *Ann. Mag. N. H.* (8). xvii. p. 75. no. 13. tab. 6. fig. 6 ♂ (1916) (Wandammen).

Underside of forewing with a whitish band suffused with yellow, widening behind; hindwing with a narrow, simple, irregular, white band; both bands shining through above. Four ocelli as in *P. decolor*. Genitalia of ♂ nearly as in *P. decolor*, but the dorsal tooth of the clasper is apical, not subapical, the apex of the clasper projecting a little beyond the base of the tooth.

Dutch New Guinea; two subspecies:

a. **P. pandora pandora** Joic. & Talb. (1916).

In ♂♀ the white median band of the hindwing, on underside, 1·5 mm. broad from costal margin to cell and 2 mm. in the cell. SM^2 from cell-angle.

Weyland Mts. and Wandammen.

b. **P. pandora goliathina** subsp. nov.

♀. Slightly larger, length of forewing 29 mm. The white band on underside of hindwing 1 mm. broad from costa to hindmargin of cell, quite thin below cell; ocelli larger, diameter of iris of first and of last ocellus 2·5 mm. SM^2 from cell.

Mt. Goliath (about 130° L.), in Southern Dutch New Guinea; 1 ♀ (Meek).

10. **Platypthima pedaloidina** Joic., Noak. & Talb. (1916).

♂♀. *P. pedaloidina* Joicey, Noak. & Talb. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1915. p. 366. no. 13. tab. 57. fig. 2 ♂, 3 ♀ (1916, June) (Arfak).

♂♀. As in *P. pandora* the light portions of the underside shining through above. Forewing beneath with a whitish band suffused with yellow as in *P. pandora*, but a broad branch runs from the band into or across the cell; on the hindwing five ocelli, not four, at the proximal side of them from costal margin to cell a white band which consists of narrow half-moons, this band continued backwards by red spots. ♂—genitalia essentially as in *P. pandora*.

Arfak Mts. (Pratt).

VI. **Harsiësis** Fruhst. (1911).

♂♀. Similar to *Platypthima*. Eyes long-hairy. Venation as in *P. decolor* and allies, SC^2 of forewing usually from cell, rarely from beyond cell. Outline of wings as in *Platypthima*, but abdominal margin of hindwing less distinctly incurved; precostal curved outward, anguliform. Differs from all the genera dealt with in this article in the mid- and hindtibiae and -tarsi being spinose on the upperside. Papillae of tongue large and numerous. Anal tergite of ♂ long, thin, spiniform, curved downwards in an arch; lateral process of x. st. represented by an apically rounded hump; clasper gradually but strongly narrowed towards apex, with spiniform apex which is gradually curved inward.

Fruhstorfer's statement that the ♂ of *Harsiësis* differs from those of the allied genera in bearing three tufts of hairs on the hindwing is due to an error of observation. I cannot find these tufts.

New Guinea and Aru.

1. **Harsiësis hygea** Hew. (1863).

♂♀. Upperside without white band. On underside of hindwing below middle a large ocellus, the other ocelli very small.

Five subspecies:

a. **H. hygea tenebrica** subsp. nov.

Hypocysta hygea Hew., Butler, *Cat. Satyridae* p. 167. no. 1 (1868) (Aru); Ribbe, *Iris* i. p. 82. no. 49 (1886) (Aru).

Harsiësis hygea hygea Hew., Fruhst. (error determinationis), *l.c.* p. 299 (1911) (Aru).

♂. Upperside almost without a trace of the bluish grey tint found in all the forms from the western districts of New Guinea; on forewing a pale distal suffusion, quite rudimentary, extending to upper angle of cell; on underside this band likewise indicated, but is anteriorly narrower than above; the brown band of the hindwing, bearing the ocellus and bounded by the metallic lines, reaches to M^2, the third ocelliform dot (between R^2 and R^3, in front of the large ocellus and in or at the brownish yellow ring) absent.

♀. Larger and paler than ♂, likewise without evident bluish grey tint.

Aru Islands.

b. **H. hygea hygea** Hew. (1863).

Hypocista (*!*) *hygea* Hewitson, *Exot. Butt.* iii. *Hypoc.* figs. 2. 3 ♂ (1863) (New Guinea).
Hypocysta hygea Hew., Kirby, *Cat. Duirn. Lep.* p. 101 (1871) (" Aru " !); Oberth., *Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova* xv. p. 518 (1880) (Andai).
Harsiësis hygea subsp. ?, Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 299 (1911) (Andai).
Harsiësis hygea chalybe Joicey, Noak. and Talb., *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1915, p. 367. no. 14 (1916) (Geelvink Bay).

♂♀. Upperside blue grey, the ♂ rather darker than the ♀. On underside the forewing with a feeble pale band in ♀, without it in ♂; the brown band bearing the ocellus on hindwing reaches to M^2 as in the preceding form, the third ocelliform dot placed in front of the ocellus distinct.

Dutch New Guinea: Dorey, Andai, Geelvink Bay, Onin Peninsula.

c. **H. hygea jobina** Fruhst. (1911).

Hypocista (*!*) *hygea Hew.*, Kirsch, *Mitth. Mus. Dresden* i. p. 119 (1877) (Ansus, Jobi).
Hypocysta hygea Hew., Staud., *Exot. Tagf.* p. 231 (1887) (Jobi); Grose-Smith, *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 364 (1894) (Jobi).
Harsiësis hygea jobina Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 299 (1911) (Jobi).

♂♀. Upperside with the blue-grey tint stronger than in *H. h. hygea*, especially in ♀. Underside of forewing from hindmargin forward with a diffuse pale band, which is abbreviated in ♂.

Island of Jobi.

d. **H. hygea noctula** Fruhst. (1911).

Hypocysta hygea Hew., Hagen, *Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* L. p. 76. no. 91 (1897) (pt., Stefansort); Grose-Smith, *Nov. Zool.* i. p. 364 (1894) (Humboldt Bay).
♂♀. *Harsiësis hygea noctula* Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (German N. Guinea).

According to information received from Mr. Talbot the type in coll. Fruhstorfer came from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Astrolabe Bay.

Similar to *H. h. hygea*, but the brown band which bears the ocellus extends below M^2 to SM^2, as already pointed out by Messrs. Joicey & Talbot in their description of *H. h. chalybe* (cf. *H. h. hygea*, synonymy).

North coast of New Guinea: Humboldt Bay, Astrolabe Bay.

e. **H. hygea nigrita** subsp. nov.

Hypocysta hygea Hew., Hagen, *l.c.* (pt., Simbang).

♂♀. A small form, similar to Aru specimens. Much darker than *noctula*, the ♂♂ almost entirely without a blue-grey tint on the upperside, ♀♀ with a trace of it; forewing as in *H. h. tenebrica* with a diffuse pale band, which is narrower than in *tenebrica*; termen of hindwing narrowly pale brown, with a darker line, which is especially distinct in ♀. On underside, the forewing with a narrow diffuse band on disc, which is feeble in ♂, and rather prominent in ♀, and much narrower than in all the preceding forms; the band which bears the ocellus reaches to SM^2 as in *noctula*.

Eastern New Guinea: Rawlinson Mts. (type) and Simbang, a series; also one ♂ from Brown R., south side of Owen Stanley Range.

2. **Harsiësis yolanthe** Fruhst. (1911).

Harsiësis hygea yolanthe Fruhst., *Iris* xxvii. p. 137 (1913) (Eilanden R.).
Harsiësis pallidifascia Rothsch., *Lepid. Brit. Ornith. Exp. Snow Mts.* p. 15. no. 57 (1915) (Utakwa R.).

♂♀. Above, the ♂ brownish black, the ♀ pale brown, both sexes without blue-grey tint; forewing above and beneath with white discal band. The band of hindwing bearing the ocellus extends to M^2 as in the western forms of *H. h. hygea*. ♂—genitalia as in *H. hygea*.——Perhaps Fruhstorfer was right in treating this insect as a form of *H. hygea*; it occurs just in that district of Dutch South-West New Guinea whence no form of *H. hygea* is known.

Dutch South-West New Guinea: Oetakwa, Setekwa and Eilanden R., and Mt. Goliath, from sea-level to about 1,500 m.

3. **Harsiësis hecaerge** Hew. (1863).

Hypocista (*!*) *hecaerge* Hewitson, *l.c.* fig. 4. 5 ♀ (1863) (New Guinea).
Harsiësis hecaerge Hew., Fruhst., *l.c.*

♀. Only a few ♀♀ are known. Forewing above and below with a diffuse pale band, which is more prominent than in *H. hygea*, without blue-grey tint. In front of and below the large ocellus a smaller ocellus with black iris, the ocelli variable in size; the brown band in which they are placed reaches to M^2.

Dutch New Guinea: In Mus. Brit. one ♀, probably from Dorey; in Mus. Tring one ♀ from Kapaur, another from Etna Bay.

VII. **Argyronympha** Math. (1886).

Argyronympha Mathew, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* p. 346 (1886); Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 297 (1911).

I cannot understand why Fruhstorfer felt justified in stating that no scientific diagnosis of the genus had been published. The description given by Mathew is detailed and far from bad, and has the great advantage over Fruhstorfer's description in Seitz that it contains no misleading statements.

The genus is easily recognised by the venation, the markings and the ♂-genitalia. Eyes with short hairs. Tibiae and tarsi without spines on upperside; apex of foretarsus of ♀ dilated, right and left with more than one tuft of sensory hairs. In forewing the upper cell-angle obtuse, not produced (as it is in all the previous genera), upper discocellular longer than in the preceding genera, second with a shallow curve, third oblique, no deep angle at or near the point of origin of R^3, SC^2 from cell; hindwing somewhat longer in anterior half than in posterior (in *Hypocysta* the inverse is the case), therefore the cell only a little over half the length of the wing, cross-vein 2 much shorter than 3 (in *Hypocysta* cross-vein 2 much longer than 3), 3 about as long as 1 and 2 together, oblique, lower cell-angle less than 90°, abdominal margin not incurved.

♂-genitalia: segment 8 very long, ventrally with a thick truncate tuft of long and narrow scales. Anal tergite compressed, its apex dilated in a vertical sense, the vertical margin with an upper and a lower projection (often reduced) and a median hook; at each side of it, but further ventral, two very long, narrow sclerites, which widen towards base and are much longer than the anal tergite, projecting straight backwards; the upper sclerite corresponds to the spiniform x. st. of *Hypocysta*; it is naked, without bristles, apically widened and asymmetrically forked, the upper prong being quite short and the lower one long

and pointed. The second, lower, lateral sclerite is the clasper, it is feebly chitinised, green (as are also the palpi in most forms), almost straight, narrowed apically, longitudinally impressed on the outerside, with a longitudinal ridge on innerside, ventrally with numerous bristles, on outerside with thin marginal bristles, which are partly very long in the first two species. Penis-sheath apically on inside and at the margin densely studded with small sharp teeth, the membranous portion minutely spinose.

Mathew described two species ; I select *A. ugiensis* as genotype.

The genus is confined to the Solomon Islands.

1. **Argyronympha pulchra** Math. (1886).

♂♀. *A. pulchra* Mathew, *l.c.* p. 347. tab. 34. fig. 4 ♀ (1886) (Treasury) ; Ribbe, *Iris* xi. p. 107 (1898) ; Fruhst., *l.c.* p. 298 (1911) (partim).

A very variable species. According to Ribbe, *l.c.*, a dark form occurs together with a brighter coloured one, which statement is borne out by our material, at least as regards some of the islands.

Foretarsus of ♂ strongly inflated, without spiniform tip. Forewing above with or without red-brown or orange area ; hindwing basally scarcely paler than terminally. Underside of both wings whitish grey from base to the brown discal band. Anal tergite of ♂ at the vertical apical margin with an upper and a lower short tooth and between them a more strongly projecting hook.

On the main chain of islands, not yet known from Maleyta.

a. **A. pulchra laeta** subsp. nov.

A. pulchra Math., Ribbe, *l.c.* (partim).

♂♀. Basal half of forewing, above, brighter orange than in the brightest specimens of the following subspecies, this area extends to the lower cell-angle, but the apex of the cell remains black, the orange area appearing incurved below the costal margin, the outer margin of the area usually crosses M^2 beyond its middle. Underside of forewing with a light orange tint along the brown discal band.

Bougainville.——Meek stayed on the island twice for some time and found only this bright-coloured form, which he obtained in numbers, and no black-brown specimens. Fruhstorfer apparently had not seen specimens from Bougainville.

b. **A. pulchra pulchra** Math. (1886).

A. pulchra Math., *l.c.* (Treasury).
A. ulava Grose-Smith, Ribbe (error determinationis), *l.c.* (1898) (= *pulchra*).
A. pulchra adustata Fruhst., *l.c.* (Choiseul).
A. pulchra argentaria Fruhst., *l.c.* (Ysabel).
A. pulchra denya Fruhst., *l.c.* (Shortland).

♂♀. Dimorphic. Forewing, above, with or without orange-tawny area. In all the specimens I have seen the orange-tawny patch is smaller than in *A. p. laeta*, more rounded and darker, frequently almost entirely suppressed. I have tried to find reliable differences between the specimens from the various islands, but have failed to discover any. The bright-coloured specimens from Ysabel, for instance, are not distinguishable from bright-coloured ones from

Shortland, and dark specimens from Shortland cannot be separated from similarly coloured examples from other islands. If one wishes to distinguish between dark and bright individuals, *f. adustata* should be employed for the former and *f. pulchra* for the latter. Meek has nowhere found both forms at the same time. Are the differences, at least to some extent, seasonal?

2. **Argyronympha gracilipes** spec. nov.

♂♀. Foretarsus and -tibia of ♂ not swollen, thin, hardly thicker than the forefemur, tarsus without spiniform tip. Forewing, above, in ♂♀ from the base to M^1 dark tawny ochraceous, darker than the brightest specimens of *A. p. pulchra*; basal half of hindwing with distinct though feeble traces of an ochraceous tint. On underside the dark brown discal band of the forewing broader than in *A. pulchra*, much less sharply defined, the whole basal half of the forewing with a clayish ochraceous tint, not whitish grey as in *A. pulchra*, slightly greyer on hindwing than on forewing; as in *A. pulchra* the anterior black macula of the hindwing bears a yellowish white double spot. ♂-genitalia as in *A. pulchra*.

Guadalcanar (Meek, Woodford); a series.

3. **Argyronympha rubianensis** Grose-Smith (1889).

♂♀. Foretibia and -tarsus of ♂ slightly swollen, tarsus acuminate, with brownish spiniform tip. Forewing, on upperside, orange-ochraceous, with black terminal band, the orange area at least extended to lower cell-angle, this colour also distinct on hindwing from base to middle, but distally diffuse and fading away. On underside the forewing brighter or duller ochraceous tawny, the reddish brown discal colouring diffuse, posteriorly sometimes more band-like, but this band narrow; on the hindwing the basal area grey or dark tawny, in the anterior macula a quadrangular transverse yellowish white spot, below which there is at most a trace of a second spot. The upper tooth, but especially the lower one, of the apical margin of the anal tergite of ♂ much larger than in *A. pulchra* and *A. gracilipes*, and the marginal bristles of the clasper much thinner and shorter.

Western group of islands of the Solomons, in several subspecies.

a. **A. rubianensis rubianensis** Grose-Smith (1889).

A. rubianenis Grose-Smith, *Ent. Mo. Mag.* xxv. p. 299 (1889) (Rubiana); id. & Kirby, *Rhop. Exot.* ii., *Satyr. Argyr.* p. 4. figs. 4, 5 ♂ (1895); Ribbe, *l.c.* (partim); Fruhst., *l.c.*

♂♀. Foretarsus of ♂ distinctly swollen. The orange-ochraceous area of forewing, above, as bright as in *A. p. laeta*, but much larger, the black terminal band widened basad at hindmargin (reaching to middle in ♂), also vein M^3 in outer portion of orange area more or less black. On underside the reddish brown colouring at the proximal side of the yellowish white submarginal line narrow from hindmargin to about R^3, band-like, thence extended to apex of cell.

Rubiana (= New Georgia) and Kulambangra.

b. **A. rubianensis rendova** Fruhst. (1911).

♂♀. Foretarsus of ♂ not at all swollen. Upperside of wings somewhat paler orange than in the previous form, the black terminal band posteriorly less widened, and therefore the outer margin of the orange area less oblique.

Rendova.

c. **A. rubianensis guizona** Fruhst. (1911).

♂♀. Foretarsus of ♂ as in *A. r. rendova.* The orange area of forewing occupies the whole of the cell and extends a little beyond, the cross-veins being black bars within the orange area, outer margin of this area straight, not indented at the veins, the black terminal band almost of even breadth from R^3 backwards, not dilated at hindmargin. On underside the brown discal colouring of the forewing rather more extended than in the two previous races.

Guizo.

d. **A. rubianensis vella** Fruhst. (1911).

A. rubianensis Grose-Smith, Ribbe, *l.c.* (Renonga ;—this subspec. ?).

♂♀. The orange area of the forewing, above, deeper tawny and also somewhat smaller. On underside the reddish brown colouring of the disc of forewing much more extended ; the hindwing likewise darker and its brown discal stripe broad.

Vella Lavella, the most northern of the larger islands of the New Georgia group ; and Renonga ?

4. **Argyronympha ulava** Grose-Smith (1889).

♂♀. *A. ulava* Grose-Smith, *Ent. Mo. Mag.* xxv. p. 299 (1889) (Ulava) ; id. & Kirby, *Rhop. Exot.* ii., *Satyr. Argyr.* p. 4. figs. 6. 7 ♀ (1895) ; Ribbe, *Iris* xi. p. 107 (1898) (= *pulchra,* errore).
A. pulchra uleva (*!*) *Grose-Smith,* Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911).

♂♀. Larger than the other species, forewing narrower, 24 to 26 mm. long. Forewing, above, in ♂ with a dull tawny area from near base to well beyond lower cell-angle, in ♀ this area faintly indicated. Underside of both wings a greyish clay-colour, the ground of the distal area less contrasting with the proximal area than in *A. pulchra* ; brown discal band of forewing much narrower than in *A. pulchra* and a much duller brown ; on hindwing the anterior black macula different, divided by a dull white band into a proximal spot which is almost square and sharply defined, and a distal band of four contiguous spots ; black portion of posterior macula also smaller than in *A. pulchra.* Apex of anal tergite of ♂ strongly produced downward, the hook close to lowest point, dorsal portion of apical margin rounded, not projecting as a distinct tooth, almost exactly as in *A. ugiensis,* to which *A. ulava* comes nearest in spite of the difference in the colouring of the uppersides. Foretibia and -tarsus not swollen, tarsus slightly brown at tip, but not spiniform.

Ulava Island, near Maleyta.——This species, no doubt, occurs also on Maleyta.

5. **Argyronympha ugiensis** Math. (1886).

♂♀. *A. ugiensis* Mathew, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* p. 347. tab. 34. fig. 3 ♂ (1886) (Ugi).
A. ugiensis yanuta Fruhst., *l.c.* (1911) (S. Christoval;—type at Tring).

♂♀. Foretibia and -tarsus of ♂ strongly swollen, tarsus truncate, without terminal spine. In both sexes the orange ochraceous area of the upperside even larger than in *A. rubianensis*, almost the whole hindwing being of this colour. On underside, the short proximal metallic stripe is absent on the forewing and the yellowish white submarginal line is at most vestigial; on the hindwing the posterior macula is without black, the anterior macula reduced and divided up by a yellowish white cross and a streak emanating from the cross between R^2 and R^3. Apex of anal tergite of ♂ less high than in *A. pulchra* and *A. rubianensis*, the upper tooth absent, the ventral one indicated only as a short round hump immediately below the strongly projecting hook; marginal bristles of clasper short and thin.

Southern Solomons: Ugi and San Christoval.